

## WHARF AND WAVE.

## ARRIVED.

Tuesday, September 3.  
Am. bk. Olympic, Gibbs, sixteen days from San Francisco; 1230 a. m.  
Am. schr. Ariel, Slater, twenty-one days from Tacoma; 9 a. m.  
Str. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Lahaina, Maalaea, Kona and Kau, at 4 a. m., with 9,184 bags sugar, 67 bags coffee, 298 bundles bananas, 34 kegs butter, 33 bags awa, 2 bales tobacco, 1 iron tank, 239 bundles hides, 9 pigs, 2 horses, and 207 packages sundries.

Wednesday, September 4.  
S. S. Gaelic, Finch, from San Francisco; off port at 5 a. m.  
Str. Mikahala, Gregory, from Koloa, Elele, Makaweli and Waimea, at 10 a. m., with 2,196 bags sugar and 30 packages sundries.

Thursday, September 5.  
S. S. Doric, Smith, from the Orient; 10 p. m.  
Str. Hawaii, Berg, from Hilo and Kawaihewa; at 6:30 a. m., with 60 head of cattle and 20 cords of wood.  
Str. Lehua, Napala, from Molokai ports, at 5:30 a. m., with 15 head cattle, 1 horse, 5 packages sundries.

## DEPARTED.

Tuesday, September 3.  
Schr. Malolo, for Hanalei and Kailihual; 5 p. m.  
Schr. Ada, for Hanalei and Kailihual; 5 p. m.  
Schr. Kaula, for Hamakua ports; 5 p. m.  
Str. James Macke, Tullett, for Kapa and Kilauea; 4 p. m.  
Str. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports; 5 p. m.  
Str. Lehua, Napala, for Molokai ports; 5 p. m.  
Str. W. O. Hall, S. Thompson, for Kaula ports; 5 p. m.  
Str. Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports; 5 p. m.  
Str. Iwalani, Greene, for Kanaeapali, Lahaina, Honokaa and Kukulhaele; 4 p. m.

Wednesday, September 4.  
Str. Waialeale, Piltz, for Hanalei; 5 p. m.  
Schr. Blanche & Ella, for Hanalei and Kailihual; 5 p. m.  
Schr. Ada, for Hanalei and Kailihual; 5 p. m.  
Str. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, for Lahaina and Kanaeapali; 5 p. m.  
Str. Neoa, Wyman, for Punaluu; 5 p. m.  
Str. Nihau, W. Thompson, for Anahulu; 5 p. m.  
Schr. Ada, for Hanalei and Kailihual; 9 a. m.  
Schr. Rob Roy, for Pearl City; 9:40 a. m.  
S. S. Gaelic, Finch, for the Orient; 5 p. m.  
Str. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports; 8 a. m.

Thursday, September 5.  
Schr. Concord, Mana, for Kawaihewa and Pailu; 2 p. m.  
Schr. Lady, Nelson, for Koolau ports; 2 p. m.  
Schr. Blanche & Ella, for Hanalei and Kailihual; 2 p. m.  
Str. Mikahala, Gregory, for Elele, Hanapepe, Makaweli, Kekaha and Waimea; 5 p. m.  
Str. Maui, Bennett, for Hawaii ports; 5 p. m.  
Str. Lehua, Napala, for Molokai and Maui ports; 5 p. m.  
Am. schr. Reporter, Dahloff, for the Sound; 8 a. m.

## STOCK RANCH FOR SALE

Col. Norris May  
Sell Kahuku  
Ranch.

It is reported in financial circles that W. F. Reynolds is at present in Honolulu as the agent for Colonel Norris, proprietor of Kahuku Ranch, Hawaii, for the purpose of disposing of the property. It is noted about that Mr. Reynolds has the deeds in his possession and that negotiations for the sale of the ranch, which once went zigzagging through the local courts, is contemplated. Mr. Reynolds was formerly the owner of the Golden Rule Bazaar in this city, and, after disposing of his interests therein, a couple of years ago, went to the island of Hawaii, where he eventually became connected with the land in question.

It was generally understood among the stock brokers that Mr. Reynolds, when he went to Kahuku Ranch, was the agent of a broker and real estate man of this city, and that while at the ranch he would endeavor to negotiate the purchase of the property. Mr. Reynolds' proposition at that time did not seem satisfactory to Colonel Norris, and nothing came of the attempt. It is said that Mr. Reynolds had financial backing to a certain extent and that the greater part of the deal was to be consummated through the medium of promissory notes. Colonel Norris refused to consider the proposition.

Later on, Mr. Andrade, now an attorney, desired to purchase the Kahuku Ranch and made advances to that end. The sale was about to be consummated when Colonel Norris decided not to sell. J. O. Carter, who was acting as agent for Colonel Norris, then negotiated with Brewer & Co., for the sale of the ranch, when Colonel Norris entered a peculiar objection on the ground that he would not part with his holdings to a "missionary." The sale was repudiated and suit was entered in the courts, which was decided against Brewer & Co. The purchase price at that time was said to be in the neighborhood of \$100,000. Kahuku Ranch is now said to be on the market for considerably less.

## Unsatisfactory Edict.

PEKING, Aug. 28.—The Imperial edict forbidding the importation of arms and munitions of war is not satisfactory to the foreign Ministers. A meeting of the Ministers has been called to discuss the edict. It ignores the vital fact that the prohibition applies to the Chinese punishment. The edict makes it appear to be merely the Government's voluntary act, prohibiting Chinese subjects from importing arms and ammunition as the country is disturbed by brigands.

## FRANCE AND THE PORTE

## M. Constans Leaves Constantinople for Paris.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—A semi-official note has been issued announcing that the Porte, not having carried out its undertakings with regard to the disputed questions between the French and Ottoman governments, M. Constans, the French Ambassador, acting under instructions from the Foreign Minister of France, left Constantinople August 26th, the date named in his last communication to the Porte on the subject.

An arrangement had been effected August 17th and its terms drafted by the Ottoman Foreign Minister, with the approval of the Sultan, who had promised M. Constans that the text should be handed to him August 18th. M. Constans telegraphed to Paris August 19th that none of the promises had been fulfilled, and M. Delcasse, Minister of Foreign Affairs, August 21st telegraphed M. Constans that in view of so flagrant a disregard of the promises the negotiations could no longer be continued, and requested M. Constans to inform the Porte that he had received orders to leave Constantinople.

On August 23d M. Constans communicated with the Porte, fixing August 26th as the date of his departure, and as the engagements were still unkept, M. Constans left Constantinople August 26th.

With the departure of M. Constans the relations between France and Turkey may be regarded as broken off. Munir Bey, the Turkish Ambassador to France, has been telegraphed to not to return to Paris.

It was learned today from the best source that the departure of M. Constans from Constantinople in the circumstances is tantamount to a partial rupture of Franco-Turkish relations. The current affairs of the two embassies can be carried on by the Charge d'Affaires, but all negotiations of a political nature will be entirely suspended until the Sultan yields to the French demands. The French Government holds that the Sultan has broken his word. He had promised full payment of the long-standing indemnities to the Frenchmen, amounting to 12,000,000 francs, but at the end of last week, declined to pay the full amount and offered a reduced sum, which was refused by M. Constans. The Sultan made a final attempt to induce M. Constans to stay. M. Constans had left Therapia on board the Vautour for Stamboul, where he was to take the Orient express. A court chamberlain arrived at Stamboul in post haste from the Sultan, begging M. Constans to return to Therapia and promising that everything would be satisfactorily settled. M. Constans declined to return, declaring the time for promises was past and that it was for the Sultan to fulfill his undertakings. The French Government will take no further steps in the matter, but will wait for the Sultan to move. It is thought the Sultan will not allow the present situation to last very long.

CONSTANTINOPLE (Monday), August 26.—The following was the position of affairs immediately preceding the departure of the French Ambassador, M. Constans. The Turkish government was showing a disposition to regard the French demands as settled by the trade relating to the quays and the Albanian land seizures. The French Embassy, in order to prevent a misunderstanding, wrote to Tewfik Pasha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, yesterday that France, in addition, expected the settlement of two other claims included in the demands made August 11th, and that unless they were conceded before noon M. Constans would leave and Munir Bey, the Turkish Ambassador to France, would receive his passports. Instead of yielding, the Turkish Government asked for twenty-four hours' delay, and made alternative propositions, which were so unacceptable that M. Constans did not reply to them.

During the absence from his post of M. Constans, the French Ambassador to Turkey, who started yesterday for Paris, M. Bapet, councillor of the embassy, will act as Charge d'Affaires.

## WASHINGTON OPINION.

WASHINGTON, August 27.—It is feared in official circles here that the withdrawal of the French Ambassador from Constantinople marks the dissolution of the concert of European powers under which the integrity of Turkey was guaranteed. By the treaty of Berlin all the great powers of Europe subscribed to an agreement to refrain from any act that would tend to the destruction of the Ottoman empire. This action was taken to forestall what was conceived to be the designs of Russia to seize on Turkish territory, and Russia herself was led to subscribe to the agreement by force of circumstances.

Although several times severely strained, notably by such events as the last war between Turkey and Greece, this pact has so far endured without amendment, but it is apprehended now that if the action of France is carried out to the extreme indicated in the dispatches, each of the other signatory powers will feel obliged, in self-protection, to regard the agreement and press upon Turkey the vast financial and other claims that have accumulated in the past quarter of a century, with a result of disrupting the present Turkish Government.

## FLAG COMES DOWN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Tuesday, August 27.—The French flag was hauled down from over the Embassy of France after the departure of the Ambassador, M. Constans, and it will not be hoisted again until diplomatic relations are restored. The staff of the Embassy remains here, but there is no Charge d'Affaires. The French Consuls in Turkey have been directed to continue to protect French interests. Besides the immediate causes of the disagreement it is pointed out that constant difficulties were placed in the way of French commercial interests in

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Turkey, which contributed to M. Constans' resolution to leave the Embassy a complaint of vexatious interference with trade.

SULTAN ORDERS GUNS.  
VIENNA, August 28.—The Tagblatt today publishes mail correspondence from Constantinople which says the Sultan will go to war rather than yield to unreasonable demands; that he is studying plans for defense, and that he has ordered 300 guns from Germany.

## ARGUED IN TWO COURTS

Estee and Gear  
Hear the Habeas Corpus Case.

(From Thursday's daily.)

## WADE RELEASED AND REARRESTED.

Judge Gear called up the case of George Wade immediately upon the opening of court in the morning, and it was, in fact, the only matter presented to him during the day. Judge Gear was about to order the discharge without even hearing arguments, after Deputy Attorney General Cathcart had stated that there was no denial of the facts presented, when the latter called the court's attention to section 1674 of the civil laws, which referred to the case at issue. He then read from the decision of the Supreme Court of Hawaii in the case of Ah Ol in which it was held that the discharge in habeas corpus cases referred not to the order of the lower court, but to the final discharge. In this case he contended that the order of the lower court was not final. "It appears in the evidence," replied Judge Gear, "that this man had been absolutely discharged; that the local sheriff had released him. The petitioner will be discharged."

The latter developments were much more interesting. A curious crowd followed Wade from the courtroom, in company with Attorney Andrews, to witness the subsequent procedure. At the courthouse entrance Wade was met by Officer Sea with a warrant charging him with assault with intent to murder Harry Evans, while he was attempting to arrest Wade after the latter had killed Stewart Gillespie. The prisoner laughed when told that he was under arrest, and remarked: "Oh, that's all right," and started to walk away.

"Where are you going?" the officer inquired. "Don't you know you are under arrest?"

"Oh, yes; that's all right; I want to go into Judge Estee's court and hear the arguments in these habeas corpus cases. I don't want to go back to jail right away."

Sheriff Brown put a stop to any such ideas on the part of Wade, and he was hustled into the patrol and taken back to jail again. He will be given a hearing on the new charge this morning.

## BEFORE JUDGE ESTEE.

The argument in the habeas corpus case was continued before Judge Estee all day yesterday. Acting Attorney General Cathcart continuing his presentation of the case. He cited authorities extensively to show that the court had no jurisdiction in these cases. He quoted a decision of the United States Supreme Court wherein a Nebraska law providing for majority verdicts had been sustained.

"But a State is different from a Territory," interrupted the court.

"The United States Supreme Court has never drawn any distinction between State and Territory in questions of jurisdiction," replied the attorney general.

Mr. Cathcart further contended that there were no special circumstances in the case before the court which would warrant the court in not following the general rule laid down by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. Cathcart then argued that in dictum by grand jury and convictions by unanimous verdicts were not fundamental rights granted by the constitution, and they were not extended to the Hawaiian Islands by the Newlands resolution of their own power. If they were rights, he contended, guaranteed by the constitution to every citizen of the United States they would be of as full efficacy in every State of the Union as in this Territory.

Mr. Cathcart quoted United States Supreme Court decisions in support of this view.

Right to trial by jury to be a fundamental right.

"But the Supreme Court of the United States says it is not a fundamental right," argued Mr. Cathcart.

"Of course, if that is the case, we must follow the law. I was once in a legislative body that passed a resolution that the right of secession was given to the States, and they proved it by the constitution," said Judge Estee.

"I'll stick to the United States Supreme Court decisions in my argument."

"And I'll follow the constitution," returned the court.

Mr. Cathcart will continue his argument this morning, and will be followed by P. M. Brooks for the petitioner.

## THE CITY'S HEALTH

## Vital Statistics for the Month of August.

(From Thursday's daily.)

The reports of the various officers within the jurisdiction of the Board of Health for the month of August, as presented at yesterday's meeting, give a most interesting summary of the health conditions of Honolulu for the month just passed.

The vital statistics show, as usual, a high rate of mortality for a city of this size, the death rate for August being 2.54 for each thousand inhabitants. Of the one hundred deaths reported, one-fourth, twenty-five, were of infants under one year of age. Eleven more deaths were of children under ten years of age, while only six were of persons over seventy. There were twenty-nine deaths.

The greatest mortality was among the Hawaiians, of whom twenty died during the month. Deaths among the Japanese numbered twenty-three; Chinese, twenty; Portuguese, six; Americans, six; British, three, and other nationalities, two. Of the one hundred deaths reported, there were sixty-seven males and thirty-three females. Nine post mortems were held and six deaths investigated. Deaths were divided by wards as follows: First, twenty-eight; second, ten; third, thirteen; fourth, six; and fifth, forty-three.

Deaths during the month were from the following causes: Typhoid fever, four; whooping cough, two; diarrhoea, four; dysentery, three; syphilis, congenital, one; puerperal septicemia, one; alcoholism, one; malnutrition, two; carcinoma, one; hemorrhagic diathesis, one; tuberculosis, mesenteric, two; pulmonary, eleven; general, two; marasmus senile, one; old age, two; apoplexy, one; brain congestion, five; brain hemorrhage, two; convulsions, three; paralysis, one; beriberi, two; angina pectoris, one; endocarditis, one; valve disease, five; asthma, one; bronchitis, five; laryngitis, one; pneumonia, ten; pulmonary congestion, one; appendicitis, one; gastric ulcer, one; gastritis, three; gastro-enteritis, one; inflammation of intestines, six; perforation of liver, one; peritonitis, three; acute nephritis, two; uremia, three; eczema, one; suicide, one.

The deaths are further classified: Digestive, seventeen; respiratory, seventeen; urinary, five; circulatory, seven; nervous, fourteen; developmental, three; constitutional, seventeen; dietetic, three; septic, one; venereal, one; diarrheal, seven; and febrile, six. The summarized reports of the various heads of departments are given below:

## REPORT OF SANITARY OFFICER.

Below is given the report of City Sanitary Officer Tracy of the work of his department during the month of August:

Honolulu, Sept. 4, 1901.

Dr. J. S. B. Pratt, Executive Officer of the Board of Health:

Sir:—Following is the report of the City Sanitary Officer for August, 1901:

Number of building applications received, 63.

Number of building applications approved, 27.

Number of building applications disapproved, 4.

Number of building applications held by this office, 2.

Number of building applications held by Survey Office, 33.

Number of building applications of previous months approved, 14.

Number of building applications of previous months disapproved, 3.

Number of building applications withdrawn, 1.

Of the sixty-three applications twenty-nine were filed on the last five days of the month, which accounts for the large number as yet unapproved. Of the two held by this office, one is in violation of regulation number 4, and one is as yet uninvestigated.

Cesspools located during the month, 17.

Buildings altered or removed so as to conform with the sanitary regulations, 14.

Examination before, during and after building, 163.

Examination of premises for sanitary reasons, 320.

Certificates for hotel, lodging house or restaurant licenses applied for, 26.

Certificates issued on these applications, 24.

Certificates held for sanitary work to be finished, 2.

Certificates issued on previous application, 8.

Certificates of previous application held for sanitary work, 10.

Number of adults which can by law be held in these buildings licensed, 1085.

Four complaints have been investigated and the nuisances abated.

Nineteen 48-hour notices have been served during the month and sixteen were complied with. In three cases where the owner refused to comply I had the man arrested. All three were convicted, and the first man was fined \$5.00 and costs, the second offender \$25.00 and costs, and the third \$50.00 and costs. Appeals have been noted in the two last cases but I have additional evidence, which I shall use if necessary.

Two buildings without permits have been notified to obtain permits, and have done so.

Considerable time has been spent by myself and inspectors in notifying the people along Kailua stream to cease washing clothes and bathing in the stream. We have watched the stream several days, but have caught no offenders yet. The reason of this work is that there is no government water in that portion of the valley, and the consequence is that people have been forced to drink the water which others use for other purposes; the result of which is that several cases of sickness have been reported. The whole district is in a very insanitary shape, and I am glad that if a change of districts that portion since the first of September.

By taking Inspector Vivichaves out of his district one day a week and sending him out towards Kaimolili, that district has been gotten into very fair shape, also that portion of Punahou along and above Metcalf Road.

A filthy pond at Kakaako about 100 feet Walkiki of South street, nearly opposite the junction of Halekua street, is a menace to the health of the people in the vicinity, and as the native women who leave the property will neither improve nor sell to those who are willing to fill

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## Olaa Assessments.

THE 14TH, 15TH AND 16TH ASSESSMENTS of 50c each, are now bearing interest at the rate of 1 per cent per month.

THE 17TH ASSESSMENT of 24c of 50c per share, has been called, to be due and payable September 20, 1901.

THE 18TH ASSESSMENT of 24c of 50c per share, has been called, to be due and payable October 21.

THE 19TH ASSESSMENT of 24c of 50c per share, has been called, to be due and payable November 20th.

Interest will be charged on assessments unpaid ten (10) days after the same are due at the rate of 1 per cent per month from the date on which such assessments are due.

The above assessments will be payable at the office of the B. F. Dillingham Company, Limited, Stangewald Building, ELMER E. PAXTON, Treasurer Olaa Sugar Company, Ltd., Honolulu, T. H., July 20, 1901. 2301

the pond, I wish the Board would visit and condemn the same.

Respectfully,

C. H. TRACY,  
City Sanitary Officer.

Latest Sugar Prices.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—Sugar—Raw, quiet; fair refining, 3-5 to 5c; centrifugal, 9c test, 4c; molasses, 3-5-10c. Refined, quiet; crushed, 5-7c; powdered, 5-8c; granulated, 5-8c.

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